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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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REYNALDO GARCIA GARCIA,

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Plaintiff,

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3:11-cv-0629-LRH-WGC

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v.

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ORDER

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INDYMAC BANK, F.S.B.; et al.,

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Defendants.

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Before the court is plaintiff Reynaldo Garcia Garcia’s (“Garcia”) motion to remand.

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Doc. #25.¹ Defendants filed oppositions to the motion. Doc. ##26, 29.

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I. Facts and Procedural History

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In June, 2006, Garcia purchased real property through a mortgage note and deed of trust originated by defendant Indymac Bank, F.S.B. (“Indymac”). Eventually, Garcia defaulted on the mortgage note and defendants initiated non-judicial foreclosure proceedings.

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Subsequently, Garcia filed a complaint in state court against defendants alleging six causes of action: (1) wrongful foreclosure; (2) unjust enrichment; (3) slander of title; (4) civil conspiracy; (5) declaratory relief; and (6) injunctive relief. Doc. #1, Exhibit A. Defendants removed the action to federal court based upon federal question and diversity jurisdiction. Doc. #1. Thereafter, Garcia

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¹ Refers to the court’s docket entry number.

1 filed the present motion to remand. Doc. #25.

2 **II. Legal Standard**

3 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1441, “any civil action brought in a State court of which the district
4 courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the
5 defendants, to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the
6 place where such action is pending.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).

7 Removal of a case to a United States district court may be challenged by motion. 28 U.S.C.
8 § 1441(c). A federal court must remand a matter if there is a lack of jurisdiction. *Id.* Removal
9 statutes are construed restrictively and in favor of remanding a case to state court. *See Shamrock*
10 *Oil & Gas Corp. v. Sheets*, 313 U.S. 100, 108-09 (1941); *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566
11 (9th Cir. 1992). On a motion to remand, the removing defendant faces a strong presumption against
12 removal, and bears the burden of establishing that removal is proper. *Gaus*, 980 F.2d at 566-67;
13 *Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.*, 102 F.3d 398, 403-04 (9th Cir. 1996).

14 **III. Discussion**

15 **A. Federal Question Jurisdiction**

16 A case may be removed to federal court if the action arises under federal law. *See* 28 U.S.C.
17 § 1331; 28 U.S.C. § 1441. A case arises under federal law if the complaint establishes either that
18 federal law created the cause of action, or that the plaintiff’s right to relief “requires resolution of a
19 substantial question of federal law.” *Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust*
20 *for S. Cal.*, 463 U.S. 1, 13 (1983); *see also, Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 382 (1987).

21 Garcia’s complaint alleges six causes of action. Doc. #1, Exhibit A. Based on the face of the
22 complaint, Garcia alleges only state law claims insufficient to grant federal question jurisdiction.
23 Therefore, the court cannot exercise federal question jurisdiction.

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1 **B. Diversity Jurisdiction**

2 A district court has original jurisdiction over civil actions where the suit is between citizens
 3 of different states and the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds \$75,000.
 4 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). Further, an action based on diversity jurisdiction is “removable only if none of
 5 the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the state in which such
 6 action is brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). Here, defendants argue that there is complete diversity
 7 between the parties because non-diverse defendant Ticor Title of Nevada, Inc. (“Ticor”) is a
 8 fraudulently joined defendant whose Nevada citizenship cannot be used to defeat the exercise of
 9 diversity jurisdiction.

10 A fraudulently joined defendant does not “defeat removal on diversity grounds.” *Ritchey v.*
 11 *Upjohn Drug Co.*, 139 F.3d 1313, 1318 (9th Cir. 1998). Fraudulent joinder “occurs when a plaintiff
 12 fails to state a cause of action against a resident defendant, and the failure is obvious according to
 13 the settled rules of the state.” *Ritchey*, 139 F.3d at 1318; *see also McCabe v. General Foods Corp.*,
 14 811 F.2d 1336, 1339 (9th Cir. 1987); *Kruso v. International Tel. & Tel. Corp.*, 872 F.2d 1416,
 15 1426-27 (9th Cir. 1989); *Gasnik v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 825 F.Supp. 245, 247 (E.D. Cal. 1992). In
 16 determining whether a cause of action is stated against a non-diverse defendant, courts look only to
 17 a plaintiff’s pleadings. *Gardner v. UICI*, 508 F.3d 559, 561 n.3 (9th Cir. 2007).

18 Nevada is a notice-pleading jurisdiction which liberally construes pleadings. *Chavez v.*
 19 *Robberson Steel Co.*, 584 P.2d 159, 160 (Nev. 1978). The allegations of a complaint are sufficient
 20 to assert a claim for relief when the allegations “give fair notice of the nature and basis” for a claim.
 21 *Vacation Village, Inc. v. Hitachi Am., Ltd.*, 874 P.2d 744, 746 (Nev. 1994).

22 In his complaint, Garcia’s only allegation against Ticor is that a Ticor employee signed as
 23 an agent for another defendant in recording certain title documents. However, Garcia has failed to
 24 allege a single cause of action against Ticor resulting from this action or established how Ticor
 25 could be liable for the underlying non-judicial foreclosure. Based on the allegations in the

1 complaint, the court finds that non-diverse defendant Ticor is a fraudulently joined defendant
2 whose citizenship does not defeat the exercise of diversity jurisdiction. Accordingly, the court finds
3 that there is complete diversity between the parties and that the exercise of diversity jurisdiction is
4 appropriate.

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6 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiff's motion to remand (Doc. #25) is DENIED.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

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DATED this 3rd day of January, 2012.

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10 LARRY R. HICKS
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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